

SENSOR FOR DETECTING PARTICLES IN A GAS STREAM
AND METHOD FOR ITS MANUFACTURE

Background Information

The present invention relates first of all to a sensor for detecting particles in a gas stream, particularly a soot-particle sensor for an exhaust system of an internal 5 combustion engine, having a first electrode device and a second electrode device which are situated at a distance from one another and are able to be exposed to the gas stream, at least in some areas.

A sensor of the type mentioned at the outset is known from 10 German Patent Application DE 101 33 385 C1. In the sensor described there, a collecting chamber is provided which can be coupled in fluid communication with an exhaust-gas stream of an internal combustion engine. A first electrode is situated on the upper side of the very flat collecting chamber, a 15 second electrode on the lower side, thus opposite the first electrode. The collecting chamber between the two electrodes is hollow. When the known sensor is in operation, soot particles arrive in the collecting chamber and deposit in the hollow space between the two electrodes. The intervening space 20 between the two electrodes is thereby electrically bridged, so that the impedance of the electrode structure changes. The change in impedance over time is a measure for the loading of the exhaust-gas stream with soot particles.

A sensor of the type mentioned at the outset is also known 25 from German Patent Application DE 101 33 384 A1. There, the two electrodes are situated on the lower side of the

collecting chamber and intermesh in comb-like fashion. The change in impedance between the two electrodes is a measure for the loading of the exhaust-gas stream with soot here, as well.

5 The sensor must be highly sensitive to precisely detect the loading of an exhaust-gas stream with soot. In this context, it holds true that the smaller the distance between the two electrodes, the more sensitive the sensor. In the case of the two known sensors, the distances between the two electrodes
10 ("GAP") are typically 30 to 100 μm . A further reduction in distances between the two electrodes is difficult from the standpoint of production engineering in the case of the known sensors, and can lead to durability problems during operation.

Therefore, the object of the present invention is to further
15 develop a sensor of the type indicated at the outset in such a way that it can be produced inexpensively, has a long service life, and at the same time, is able to detect the loading of a gas stream with particles with great accuracy.

This objective is achieved in a sensor of the type indicated
20 at the outset, in that the electrode devices are separated from each other by an intermediate layer made of an electrically insulating material, and that they have free edges that are set apart from each other by the thickness of the intermediate layer and are able to be exposed to the gas
25 stream.

Summary of the Invention

In the sensor of the present invention, a small distance can also be precisely realized between the two electrode devices, since this distance is predefined by the intermediate layer
30 made of the electrically insulating material. Because it is possible to set the electrode devices in the sensor of the

present invention apart from each other only up to a few micrometers, which in principle corresponds to a capacitor-like construction, the sensor exhibits great sensitivity and low response time, which permits particularly precise 5 detection of particles in a gas stream. At the same time, the carrier structures of the electrode devices can be designed to be so sturdy that the sensor has a long service life. Moreover, it is comparatively inexpensive to manufacture the 10 sensor of the present invention, since the distance between the electrodes is quasi "automatically" predefined by the intermediate layer, and does not have to be achieved by complex production methods.

Essential for the realization of the indicated advantages is, first of all, the intermediate layer already mentioned, with 15 whose aid it is also possible to reliably implement the smallest distances between the two electrode devices, and secondly, the fact that the actual sensor surfaces are formed by the lateral, exposed edges of the electrode devices. By decreasing the abrasive erosion on the surfaces of the 20 electrodes, and reducing the effects of such erosion, the service life is increased.

Advantageous further developments of the present invention are set forth in the dependent claims.

It is particularly advantageous if the intermediate layer 25 includes a foil or a thick film. Foils made of electrically insulating material having extremely small wall thicknesses, as well, are commercially available. Moreover, it is comparatively easy to manipulate such a foil. Overall, therefore, production is simplified and inexpensive. 30 Particularly small wall thicknesses may be realized using thick-film technology.

It is also provided that at least one of the two electrode devices includes a plurality of individual electrodes. This at once has several advantages: First of all, the operational reliability of the sensor can thus be increased, since the 5 individual electrodes result in a redundant overall system. Secondly, it is possible to check the functioning of one individual electrode by comparing the signal of at least one other individual electrode. Finally, by averaging the signals of the individual electrodes, especially if their free edges 10 are situated at different locations, the particle loading of the gas stream may be detected particularly precisely.

A further advantageous embodiment of the sensor according to the present invention provides that free electrode-device edges able to be exposed to the gas stream are disposed at at 15 least one free outer edge of the sensor and/or at at least one through-hole and or at least one blind-hole-like opening in the sensor.

This permits optimal adaptation of the sensor to the individual flow and installation conditions of the device in 20 which the gas stream is to be measured. Moreover, the specified free edges may be easily produced by boring, cutting, punching, etc.

Production is again simplified if the electrode devices are each imprinted on a foil. This foil may at the same time be 25 used as the electrically insulating intermediate layer.

If, as likewise provided, the sensor includes a heating device, by heating the free edges of the electrode device, particles deposited there may easily be burned off, so that it is then possible to begin again with a new measuring cycle 30 without having to exchange the sensor.

In further development of this, it is advantageous if the sensor also includes a temperature-sensing device. It may be used to monitor the heating process, so that damage to the sensor due to heating may be avoided.

5 In this context, it is especially advantageous if the heating device and/or the temperature-sensing device is/are in each case imprinted on a foil. This simplifies production and lowers production costs.

The subject matter of the present invention is also a method
10 for manufacturing a sensor of the above type. The method includes the following steps:

- a) the first electrode device is applied on a first carrier;
- b) the second electrode device is applied on a second carrier;
- c) an intermediate layer made of an electrically insulating material is applied on the side of the first carrier on which the first electrode device is applied;
- 20 d) the second carrier having the second electrode device is arranged on the intermediate layer made of the electrically insulating material in such a way that the side of the second carrier on which the second electrode device is applied points toward the intermediate layer made of the electrically insulating material;
- e) the carriers and layers placed one upon the other are joined to each other (laminated);
- f) the laminate of the carriers and layers is processed in such a way that it has exposed, adjacent edges of the electrode devices, the edges being set apart from each other only by the thickness of the

intermediate layer made of the electrically insulating material.

Such a foil technology method makes it possible to manufacture 5 a sensor inexpensively, precisely and rapidly.

Alternatively, the method may include the following steps:

- g) the first electrode device is applied on a first carrier;
- h) at least one insulating intermediate layer is applied on the first electrode device;
- i) the second electrode device is applied on the insulating intermediate layer;
- j) a protective layer is applied on the second electrode device;
- 15 k) the carrier and layers placed one upon the other are joined to each other (laminated);
- l) the laminate of the carrier and layers is processed in such a way that it has exposed, adjacent edges of the electrode devices, the edges being set apart from each other only by the thickness of the intermediate layer made of the electrically insulating material.
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This method is particularly fast and inexpensive.

25 In a further development, in step f), it is provided that the laminate is cut or punched or bored. This makes it possible to produce the free edges of the electrode devices in a simple manner.

It is likewise possible that, prior to placing the carriers 30 one upon the other, an inflammable material is applied at least on the first carrier and on the intermediate layer made of electrically insulating material at at least one location

at which the electrode devices are intended to have free edges, and the laminate is later heated so that the inflammable material burns and, in so doing, the area of the carrier and of the intermediate layer, respectively, on which 5 it was applied, also burns. In this case, the free edges of the electrode devices that are exposed to the gas stream during operation are produced by a sintering method. In this way, blind-hole-type openings may be introduced very easily, as well.

10 Brief Description of the Drawing

Especially preferred exemplary embodiments of the present invention are explained in greater detail in the following with reference to the accompanying drawing. The figures in the drawing show:

15 Fig. 1 a schematic representation of an internal combustion engine having an exhaust pipe and a soot-particle sensor;

20 Fig. 2 a perspective exploded view of a simplified specific embodiment of the soot-particle sensor of Figure 1;

25 Fig. 3 a perspective exploded view of a further specific embodiment of the soot-particle sensor of Figure 1;

Fig. 4 a perspective view of the soot-particle sensor of Figure 3 in the assembled state;

30 Fig. 5 a view similar to Figure 3 of a specific embodiment of a soot-particle sensor that is again altered; and

Fig. 6 a view similar to Figure 3 of a specific embodiment of a soot-particle sensor altered once again.

Description of the Exemplary Embodiments

In Figure 1, an internal combustion engine is designated in total by reference numeral 10. It includes an engine block 12, 5 an intake manifold 14 and an exhaust pipe 16. Internal combustion engine 10 is a diesel engine. A soot-particle filter 18 is situated in its exhaust pipe 16.

Soot particles in the exhaust gas are stopped and collected by 10 soot-particle filter 18. For reliable operation of internal combustion engine 10, it is necessary to detect a state in which soot-particle filter 18 has picked up so many soot particles that its permeability is restricted and, because of the filter loading, regeneration can no longer be ensured. If 15 such a situation is recognized, soot-particle filter 18 must either be exchanged or regenerated. To permit detection of such a situation, soot-particle sensors 20a and 20b are situated upstream and downstream of soot-particle filter 18 in exhaust pipe 16. They detect the loading of the exhaust gas 20 with soot particles at the corresponding locations in exhaust pipe 16, and thus make it possible to estimate the loading of soot-particle filter 18 with soot particles and to monitor the correct functioning of soot-particle filter 18.

Soot-particle sensors 20a and 20b may be constructed according 25 to the exemplary embodiment shown in Figure 2: Soot-particle filter 20, shown in Figure 2 in a perspective exploded view, has a first ceramic carrier 22. The carrier has an elongated, rectangular horizontal projection and is a few tenths millimeter thick. Carrier 22 is thus basically a ceramic foil. 30 A first electrode device 24 is imprinted on ceramic carrier 22. It includes an electrode 26, approximately square in the plan view, which is applied to the left, front end of ceramic carrier 22 in Figure 2, and laterally, is exactly as wide as

ceramic carrier 22 and is flush with its front edge in the figure. First electrode device 24 also has a lead 28 which runs to first electrode 26.

Soot-particle sensor 20 has a second ceramic carrier 30 which 5 is identical to first ceramic carrier 22. Imprinted on it is a second electrode device 32 whose only difference with respect to first electrode device 24 is that the lead to second electrode 34 is situated in the area of the rear edge in Figure 2, and is therefore covered by second ceramic carrier 10 30 in the view in Figure 2.

Situated between the two electrodes 26 and 34 is an intermediate layer 36 made of an electrically insulating material. It is exactly the same width as the two electrodes 26 and 34, and likewise extends up to the front end of sensor 15 20 in Figure 2. However, all in all it is somewhat longer than the two electrodes 26 and 34, and therefore extends beyond the inner edge of the two electrodes 26 and 34 in the direction of lead 28 and the non-visible lead to second electrode 34. This ensures that no electrical contact exists between the two 20 electrode devices 24 and 32 within sensor 20. Intermediate layer 36 is comparatively thin, its thickness D usually being several micrometers. For example, thick-film technology may be used to implement it. Optionally, a foil may also be used.

Sensor 20 shown in Figure 2 is produced by first of all 25 applying first electrode device 24 on first ceramic carrier 22, and second electrode device 32 on second ceramic carrier 30. Intermediate layer 36 is then applied on the composite construction made of first electrode device 24 and first ceramic carrier 22, and the composite construction made of 30 second ceramic carrier 30 and second electrode device 32 is put on. The individual elements of this stack are permanently

bonded to each other by a thermal adhesive process or sintering process, for instance.

Alternatively, sensor 20 may also be produced using thick-film technology. In this case, carrier 30 may also simply be a
5 protective and insulating layer.

The lateral edges of ceramic carriers 22 and 30, electrode devices 24 and 32, and intermediate layer 36 may initially still be relatively imprecise. The final lateral edges corresponding to the view in Figure 2 are produced, for
10 example, by sawing or punching after the laminate or layer stack has been produced. Finished soot-particle sensor 20 then has two electrodes 26 and 34 which, in the plan view, are situated directly over one another and at a distance D from one another, distance D being predefined by the thickness of
15 intermediate layer 36. Electrodes 26 and 34 of finished soot-particle sensor 20 each have three exposed, straight edge surfaces 38 and 40, respectively, whose height corresponds to the thickness of electrodes 26 and 34. Edge surfaces 38 of first electrode 26 are exactly set apart from edge surfaces 40
20 of second electrode 34 by distance D.

When exhaust gas loaded with soot particles flows past the two soot-particle sensors 20a and 20b of Figure 1 assembled according to Figure 2, soot particles also deposit on both sensors 20a and 20b. This results in a progressive electrical
25 bridging of distance D between edge surfaces 38 of first electrode 26 and edge surfaces 40 of second electrode 34. Therefore, the impedance of the device formed of the two electrodes 26 and 34 changes, which is detectable by a detector connected to the two electrodes 26 and 34 via lead 28
30 and the lead not visible in Figure 2. Since the distance between adjacent edge surfaces 38 and 40 is extremely small, soot-particle sensors 20a and 20b exhibit great sensitivity.

An alternative specific embodiment of a soot-particle sensor 20 will now be explained with reference to Figures 3 and 4. In this context, it holds true here and in the following that those elements and regions which have functions equivalent to 5 functions and regions of previous figures bear the same reference numerals and are not explained again in detail.

A first essential difference of sensor 20 shown in Figure 3 compared to that of Figure 2 relates to the form of second electrode device 32. Namely, it includes a total of three 10 individual electrodes 34a, 34b and 34c which are separate from each other and have a linear design. The two electrodes 34a and 34c are situated on the two opposite lateral edges of sensor 20. Electrode 34b includes a ring circuit 42 and four initially whole-surface conductor points that are situated 15 relative to each other in such a way that they form the corners of an imaginary rectangle. The whole-surface conductor points are disposed in ring circuit 42 and bear no reference numerals in Figure 3. They will be discussed in greater detail below. Each electrode 34a, 34b and 34c has a separate lead 20 43a, 43b and 43c having corresponding electrical connection contacts 45a, 45b and 45c.

First electrode 26 of electrode device 24 likewise includes a ring circuit 44 which, in plan view, is square. An upper and a lower section of ring circuit 44 in Figure 3 are 25 interconnected via two connecting lines 46 that are vertical in Figure 3, thus extend all in all in the longitudinal direction of sensor 20. Likewise provided in them are in each case two whole-surface conductor points which, in the plan view, lie exactly below those of electrode device 32, and 30 which are discussed in greater detail below. A connecting line to first electrode 26 bears reference numeral 28 in Figure 3, and a corresponding connection contact bears reference numeral 50.

Element 30 may be a carrier, or else simply an insulating and/or protective layer. A further difference of sensor 20 shown in Figure 3 with respect to that of Figure 2 is that the sensor shown in Figure 3 additionally has a foil 52, on which 5 a temperature sensor 54 is imprinted. Connection leads 56a and 56b of temperature sensor 54 lead into circular contact points 58a and 58b. Foil 52 is applied on first carrier foil 22, on its side facing away from first electrode 26.

Sensor 20 further has an additional foil 60, on which a 10 heating conductor 62 is imprinted. Connection leads 64a and 64b of heating conductor 62 lead to connection contacts 66a and 66b. When sensor 20 is assembled, temperature sensor 54 and heating conductor 62 are situated in the immediate vicinity of the two electrodes 26 and 34.

15 The sensor shown in Figure 3 is manufactured similarly to that of Figure 2. However, after the individual layers have been joined, the finished laminate is worked using a drilling tool. It drills through-holes into the laminate perpendicular to the planes of carriers 22 and 30 exactly at those locations at

20 which the whole-surface conductor points of electrodes 26 and 34 are located. The through-holes bear reference numerals 68a through d in Figures 3 and 4. The lateral edges of the laminate, after being precisely produced by punching, sawing or cutting, for instance, are also worked by the drilling tool 25 in the region of outer, second electrodes 34a and 34c.

Recesses 70a through 70d having a semicircular cross-section and extending perpendicular to the plane of carriers 22 and 30 thereby result. Typically, sensor 20 is approximately 60 mm long, 1 to 2 mm high and 4 to 8 mm wide.

30 The free edges of second electrode device 32 that are able to be exposed to the gas stream in exhaust pipe 16 now result at the following locations: First of all, at the lateral,

longitudinal edge of sensor 22 in the region of linear electrodes 34a and 34c (where they bear reference numerals 40a and 40b), and secondly in the region of through-holes 68a to 68d at those places where the whole-surface, circular conductor points were present in ring circuit 42. These ring-shaped, exposed edge surfaces bear reference numerals 40c to 40f. Analogous thereto, the exposed edge surfaces of first electrode 26 are formed at the lateral, longitudinal edges (reference numerals 38a and 38b), and, on the basis of through-holes 68a to 68d, in the region of the originally whole-surface, circular conductor points in connecting lines 46. They bear reference numerals 38c to 38f.

It is easy to see that sensor 20 shown in Figures 3 and 4 has a plurality of exposed edge-surface pairs 38 and 40 of electrodes 26 and 34 - the edge-surface pairs being able to be exposed to the gas stream in exhaust pipe 16 and being set apart from each other only by the thickness D of intermediate layer 36 - whose impedance changes with increasing particle loading, and which thus supply a signal for the particle loading of the exhaust gas flowing in exhaust pipe 16. In this context, recesses 70a to 70d, as well as through-holes 68a to 68d offer particularly favorable flow conditions. An abrasive removal of electrode material, which shortens the service life, is reduced, and furthermore, has almost no influence on the sensor signal. Heating conductor 62 situated in the region of through-holes 68a to 68d is able to ensure optimal burn-off, especially of ring-shaped, free edge surfaces 68c to 68f and 40c to 40f.

A specific embodiment altered once again is shown in Figure 5. It differs from sensor 20 shown in Figures 3 and 4, in that the holes take the form of blind holes, and therefore bear reference numerals 72a to 72d. First carrier 22, as well as foil 52 and foil 60 do not have these holes. This can have

advantages from the standpoint of fluid mechanics in certain installation situations. Blind holes 68a to 68d are produced by printing a soot-filled paste onto ceramic carrier 30 and intermediate layer 36 prior to joining the individual layers 5 of sensor 20. During the process of thermally bonding the individual layers by sintering, these material points burn and leave behind the holes, shown in Figure 5, in the respective structures. However, this assumes that the individual elements of the layer structure, from which sensor 20 is constructed, 10 are laterally aligned with the utmost precision, so that the holes in the individual layers ultimately yield continuous blind holes 68a to 68d having inner, free edges 38 and 40.

Figure 6 shows a soot-particle sensor 20 manufactured in the following manner: First of all, first electrode device 24 is 15 imprinted on first carrier 22. Thereupon, using thick-film technology, for example, first electrode device 24 has applied to it two insulating intermediate layers 36a and 36b, upon which, in turn, second electrode device 32 is positioned. Finally, second electrode device 32 is covered with a 20 protective layer 30.

Carrier 22 and layers 30, 36a and 36b situated one upon the other are now joined together by laminating. The laminate resulting therefrom is processed in such a way that it has exposed, adjacent edges 38, 40 of electrode devices 24, 32, 25 the edges being set apart from each other only by the thickness of intermediate layers 36a and 36b made of the electrically insulating material.